Numb. XCV.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, September 3. to Thurſday, September 10. 1730.

To the Author of the Gazette.

SIR,

I SEND you here a Dialogue between *Socrates* the great *Athenian* Philoſopher, and one *Glaucon* a private Man, of mean Abilities, but ambitious of being choſen a Senator, and of Governing the Republick; wherein *Socrates* in a pleaſant Manner convinces him of his Incapacity for publick Affairs, by making him ſenſible of his Ignorance of the Intereſts of his Country in their ſeveral Branches, and entirely diſſuades him from any Attempt of that Nature. I have alſo added at the End part of another Dialogue the ſame *Socrates* had with one *Charmides*, a worthy Man, but too modeſt, wherein he endeavours to perſuade him to put himſelf forward and undertake publick Buſineſs, as being very capable of it. The whole is taken from *Xenophon*'s *Memorable Things of* Socrates, *Lib. 3.*

A Certain Man, whoſe Name was *Glaucon*, the Son of *Ariſton*, had ſo fixt it in his Brain to govern the Republick, that he frequently preſented himſelf before the People to diſcourſe of Affairs of State, tho' all the world laught at him for it; nor was it in the Power of his Relations or Friends to diſſuade him from that Deſign. But *Socrates* had a Kindneſs for him on Account of *Plato* his Brother, and he only it was who made him change his Reſolution; he met him, and accoſted him in ſo winning a Manner, that he firſt oblig'd him to hearken to his Diſcourſe. He began with him thus. You have a mind then to govern the Republick? I have ſo, anſwer'd *Glaucon*. You cannot, reply'd *Socrates*, have a more noble Deſign; for if you can accompliſh it ſo as to become abſolute, you will be able to ſerve your Friends, you will raiſe your Family, you will extend the Bounds of your Country, you will be known not only in *Athens* but through all *Greece*, and perhaps your Renown will fly even to the barbarous Nations, as did that of *Themiſtocles*. In ſhort, wherever you come, you will have the Reſpect and Admiration of all the World. Theſe Words ſoothed up *Glaucon*, and won him to give Ear to *Socrates*, who went on in this Manner. But it is certain, that if you deſire to be honoured, you muſt be uſeful to the State. Certainly, ſaid *Glaucon*. And in the Name of all the Gods, reply'd *Socrates*, tell me, what is the firſt Service that you intend to render the State? *Glaucon* was conſidering what to anſwer, when *Socrates* continued. If you deſigned to make the Fortune of one of your Friends, you would endeavour to make him rich, and thus perhaps you will make it your Buſineſs to enrich the Republick? I would, anſwer'd *Glaucon*. *Socrates* reply'd. Would not the Way to enrich the Republick be to encreaſe its Revenue? It is very likely it would ſaid *Glaucon*. Tell me then in what conſiſts the Revenue of the State, and to how much it may amount? I preſume you have particularly ſtudy'd this Matter, to the End that if any Thing ſhould be loſt on one Hand, you might know where to make it good on another, and that if a Fund ſhould fail on a ſuddain, you might immediately be able to ſettle another in its Place? I proteſt anſwered *Glaucon*, I have never thought of this. Tell me at leaſt the Expences of the Republick, for no doubt you intend to retrench the Superfluous? I never thought of this neither, ſaid *Glaucon*. You were beſt then to put off to another Time your Deſign of enriching the Republick, which you can never be able to do, while you are ignorant both of its Expence and Revenue. There is another Way to enrich a State, ſaid *Glaucon*, of which you take no Notice, and that is by the Ruin of its Enemies. You are in the Right, anſwer'd *Socrates*: But to this end, 'tis neceſſary to be ſtronger than they, otherwiſe we ſhall run the Hazard of loſing what we have: He therefore who talks of undertaking a War, ought to know the Strength on both Sides, to the End that if his Party be the ſtronger, he may boldly adviſe for War, and that if it be the weaker, he may diſſuade the People from engaging themſelves in ſo dangerous an Enterprize. All this is true. Tell me then, continu'd *Socrates*, how ſtrong our Forces are by Sea and Land, and how ſtrong are our Enemies? Indeed, ſaid *Glaucon*,

Glaucon, I cannot tell you on a ſuddain. If you have a Liſt of them in writing, pray ſhew it me, I ſhould be glad to hear it read I have it not yet. I ſee then, ſaid *Socrates*, that we ſhall not engage in War ſo ſoon: For the greatneſs of the Undertaking will hinder you from maturely weighing all the Conſequences of it in the Beginning of your Government. But, continued he, you have thought of the Defence of the Country, you know what Garriſons are neceſſary, and what are not; you know what Number of Troops is ſufficient in one, and not ſufficient in another: You will cauſe the neceſſary Garriſons to be reinforced, and will disband thoſe that are uſeleſs? I ſhould be of Opinion, ſaid *Glaucon*, to leave none of them on Foot, becauſe they ruin a Country, on pretence of defending it. But, *Socrates* objected, if all the Garriſons were taken away, there would be nothing to hinder the firſt Comer from carrying off what he pleas'd: But how come you to know that the Garriſons behave themſelves ſo ill? Have you been upon the Place, have you ſeen them? Not at all; but I ſuſpect it to be ſo. When therefore we are certain of it, ſaid *Socrates*, and can ſpeak upon better Grounds than ſimple Conjectures, we will propoſe this Advice to the Senate. It may be well to do ſo, ſaid *Glaucon*. It comes into my Mind too, continu'd *Socrates*, that you have never been at the Mines of Silver, to examine why they bring not in ſo much now as they did formerly. You ſay true, I have never been there. Indeed they ſay the place is very unhealthy, and that may excuſe you. You rally me now, ſaid *Glaucon*. *Socrates* added; but I believe you have at leaſt obſerv'd how much Corn our Lands produce, how long it will ſerve to ſupply our City, and how much more we ſhall want for the whole Year; to the End you may not be ſurpriz'd with a Scarcity of Bread, but may give timely Orders for the neceſſary Proviſions. There is a deal to do, ſaid *Glaucon*, if we muſt take care of all theſe things. There is ſo, reply'd *Socrates*, and 'tis even impoſſible to manage our own Families well, unleſs we know all that is wanting, and take care to provide it. As you ſee therefore that our City is compos'd of above ten thouſand Families, and it being a difficult task to watch over them all at once, why did you not firſt try to retrieve your Uncle's Affairs which are running to Decay, and after having given that Proof of your Induſtry, you might have taken a greater Truſt upon you? But now, when you find your ſelf incapable of aiding a private Man, how can you think of behaving your ſelf ſo as to be uſeful to a whole People? Ought a Man who has not Strength enough to carry a hundred Pound weight, undertake to carry a heavier Burden? I would have done good Service to my Uncle, ſaid *Glaucon*, if he would have taken my Advice. How? reply'd *Socrates*, have you not hitherto been able to govern the Mind of your Uncle, and do yo now believe your ſelf able to govern the Minds of all the *Athenians*, and his among the reſt? Take heed, my dear *Glaucon*, take heed leſt a too great Deſire of Glory ſhould render you deſpis'd; conſider how dangerous it is to ſpeak and entertain our ſelves concerning things we do not underſtand: What a Figure do thoſe forward and raſh People make in the World, who do ſo; and judge your ſelf, whether they acquire more Eſteem than Blame, whether they are more admir'd than contemn'd. Think on the contrary, with how much Honour a Man is regarded, who underſtands perfectly what he ſays and what he does, and then you will confeſs that Renown and Applauſe have always been the Recompence of true Merit, and Shame the Reward of Ignorance and Temerity. If therefore you would be honour'd, endeavour to be a Man of true Merit; and if you enter upon the Government of the Republick, with a Mind more ſagacious than uſual, I ſhall not wonder if you ſucceed in all your Deſigns.

Thus *Socrates* put a Stop to the diſorderly Ambition of this Man: But in an Occaſion quite contrary, he in the following Manner exhorted *Charmidas* to take an Employment: He was a Man of Senſe, and more deſerving than moſt others in the ſame Poſt; but as he was of a modeſt Diſpoſition, he conſtantly declin'd and made great Difficulties of engaging himſelf in publick Buſineſs. *Socrates* therefore addreſs'd himſelf to him in this Manner. If you knew any Man that could gain the Prizes in the Publick Games, and by that means render himſelf illuſtrious, and acquire Glory to his Country, what would you ſay of him if he refus'd to offer himſelf to the Combat? I would ſay, anſwer'd *Charmidas*, that he was a mean-ſpirited effeminate Fellow. And if a Man were capable of governing a Republick, of encreaſing its Power by his Advices, and of raiſing himſelf by this Means to a high Degree of Honour, would you not brand him likewiſe with meanneſs of Soul, if he would not preſent himſelf to be imploy'd? Perhaps I might, ſaid *Charmidas*; but why do you ask me this Queſtion? *Socrates* reply'd; Becauſe you are capable of managing the Affairs of the Republick, and nevertheleſs you avoid doing ſo, tho' in quality of a Citizen you are *oblig'd* to take Care of the Commonwealth. Be no longer then thus negligent in this Matter, conſider your Abilities and your Duty with more Attention, and let not ſlip the Occaſions of ſerving the Republick, and of rendring it, if poſſible, more flouriſhing than it is. This will be a Bleſſing whoſe Influence will deſcend not only on the other Citizens, but on your beſt Friends and your ſelf.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PETERSBURG, May 21.

YESTERDAY in the Afternoon General Munich returned hither from his Journey to viſit the Canal of Ladoga, thro' which have

have passed from the 2d to the 20th Instant, no less than 400 large Barks, laden with all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes out of Russia, 228 whereof arrived here the 19th, and the greatest Part of the whole Number lie at Anchor on the River Neva. This great Work, which was carried on by the Labour of 6000 Men, and which will contribute very much to the Increase of both the Inland and the Foreign Trade, will be brought to Perfection this Year.

PARIS, June 24. A poor Woman in the Parish of St. Sulpice, as they were carrying her out of the Door in order to her Interment, was pleased not to go so quietly as might be expected: Wherefore, hearing some Disturbance in the Coffin, the People opened it upon the Spot, and found the Woman alive, having been in a Lethargy only.

LONDON.

June 20. They write from Holland, that on the 7th Inst. by Order of the High Court of Holland, a great Number of Persons were publickly cited to appear before them on Monday the 3d of July following, on Pain of Banishment and Confiscation of their Estates, to answer to such Crimes as should be laid to their Charge.

From Amsterdam we hear, that it was observed by the populace there, that sixteen coffins were carried from their City-House, or Guildhall, which coffins were supposed to contain bodies that had been privately executed for Sodomy, of the richer sort of people; and that morning about 29 persons, of mean extraction, were to have been publickly executed for the like crime; but the populace rising in arms, and demanding publick execution of the rich as well as of the poor (there then being about 300 of all ranks in prison in that city, accused of that crime, and some of them of great note and substance) the magistrates were obliged to send the Hague for assistance to quell the mob, which was very outrageous; upon which 1000 soldiers were sent to their assistance. A list is published of those vile wretches that are now in custody. Several gentlemen that were gone to their country seats, were returned to their places of abode, partly to take care of their own affairs in this dangerous time, and partly to convince people of their being free from any fear or apprehension. The same cause hath occasioned the like tumults at the Hague, Rotterdam, &c. We hear, that hoping to appease the people, the magistrates promised a number of persons of distinction should be publickly executed. At the same time a minister was to be burnt alive at Roterdam.

BOSTON, *Aug.* 31.

On Tuesday Night last arrived Capt. Rawlings from Jamaica, (who took Passage from thence in a Vessel bound to Salem,) by whom we are informed, That about the 18th of June last, two Days after he had sailed from Cape Francois, bound to this Place, he was chased and taken by a Pirate Sloop of 16 Guns, and about 50 Men of divers Nations and Colours, commanded by a Spaniard: They threw his Cargo over-board, and kept his Vessel for a Pirate. They chased a French Ship of 6 Guns and 24 Men bound to France, and came up with her about two Hours after they had taken Capt. Rawlings, which they plundered and dismiss'd. They likewise gave Chase to a Bermudian, who ran his Vessel aground, and the Captain and his Men (except two, who were taken) got ashore and ran into the Bushes, and so escaped: but the Pirates, finding the Vessel so fast aground that they could not get her off, they set her on Fire and burnt her. After they had kept Capt. Rawlings and his Men 4 or 5 Days, they put them and the two Bermudians on board a Boat, with which they landed on a maroon Island: The next Day they happen'd to espy a Sloop from Philadelphia bound to Jamaica, and upon putting up a Signal of Distress, the Sloop brought to, and took them in, and carried them to Jamaica.

Capt. Rawlings further informs, That when he was on board the Pirate, they made him take an Observation with an Instrument on which was mark'd the Name *Joseph Gardner*, which he tho't belong'd to the Master of a Rhode-Island Sloop, which they had taken about a Month before, as she was going from thence to Jamaica, consign'd to Col. *Clarke*, which they had made a Prize and a Pirate of, and while Capt. Rawlings was detain'd she had return'd from a Cruize.

Capt. Woodberry who sail'd from hence some time since for Surinam, in his Passage to that Place fell overboard, and was near 3 hours in the Sea before he could be taken up, being supported all that time by only a little wooden Trough which his Men threw over to him.

Saturday last towards Night, a Woman in this Town 80 Years of Age, fell into a Well, and was taken out dead.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27. On Friday last, our Garrison and Militia, Horse and Foot, were under Arms till after 6 at Night, in order to receive Governor GORDON, who came not till the next Day, and then was received by his Excellency our Governour (attended with the Corporation and principal Gentlemen) at his Landing. The Ladies were put into his Excellency's Coach drawn by 6 Horses, and the Governour walked up to the Fort, attended as above, and at the Entring the Fort Gate were saluted by a Number of Guns. Governor *Gordon* lodges in the Fort, and the Ladies at Col. *Gilbert's* at the Bowery, in the pretty House which Mr. *Bickley* built.

We had Letters this Post from London of *July* the 4th. Ship Union, Capt. Davison, who sailed from hence the 22d of *May*, was arrived, and the *Dove*, Capt, *Peel* from *Philadelphia*, arrived in the Downs the 29th of *June*.

The News-papers say the Regiments for Relieving the Garrison of Gibraltar were ready to embark, and that several Officers were gone to Portsmouth in order to embark in the Expedition.

That the Emperor's Answer to the last Proposals of the Allies of the Treaty of Seville were daily expected.

That the Plenipotentiaries of Spain at Paris had demanded the Succours promised and stipulated by the late Treaty; which if refused, the Spaniards have positively declared they will go upon the Expedition by themselves, and let their Allies do as they think fit.

That the Emperor will have an Army in Italy of 60000 Men, commanded by Prince Eugene.

That the Duke of Mecklenburgh (by the Emperor's Consent, is returned into his Dominions.

That at Cadiz, June 20th. 34 British Ships, 13 French, 10 Dutch, 1 Swede, and 1 Genoese, were all embargo'd there, for his Catholick Majesty's Service. They have two Months Pay advanced to them, after the Rate of 2 Dollars and a half, a Ton per Month: But their Ton is above one fourth part less than the British. Several Men of War have sailed at different Times for Barcelona, and 14 more were getting ready at Cadiz in great haste.

That Cardinal Corodini stood fairest for the Papacy.

That Lord Wilmington will be made Lord President of the Council, in the Room of the Lord Trevor deceased.

Some Papers say a War seems to be inevitable; others, that Matters will still be accommodated.

Five New-York Vessels were in Holland, all expected here before Winter.

Capt. Marston, who arrived from Jamaica the 28th past, gives an Account, that on the 2d of August about a Mile off Cape Donna Maria on Hispaniola, about Sun-rise he came in Sight of a Spanish Pyrate, who hung out his black Flag, and chased him till very near Sun set. In the Time of the Chace he saw four Ships which he supposed to be from Jamaica, he bore down upon them, and when he came near, finding one of them a large Ship, the Pirate left off his Chace, being then within Musket shot of them. They suppose he took one of these 4 Ships to be a Man of War. After they had joined these Ships, there was another Sloop joined them, who informed them, he had been taken by the said Pirate and plundered; and upon their seeing Capt. Marston, he discharged him in order to give Chase as aforesaid; and that the said Pirate had 17 Hands and 4 Guns.

By a private Letter of the 7th of August, from Bermudas, we are informed, that Capt. Heron was arrived there from Providence, who inform'd them that just before he sail'd from thence a Sloop arrived there from Jamaica, by the Master of which they were told, that about 10 or 12 Leagues from Providence Harbour he saw the Happy Man of War engaging a large Sloop, which he supposed to be the great Mulatto Pirate; and that about Sun-set he saw the Man of War board her, and doubts not but she is taken.—— That there is a Wreck found upon the Back of Elluthera, the

Bottom

Bottom of which is 100 Foot long, and ſuppoſed to be a Pirate Wreck. That Capt. Philip Cockram of New-York, fell into the Hands of the Spaniards, who cut him and moſt of his Men to Pieces.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Septemb. 7. *Inward Entries.*

Johnſon from Dover, Bedford from Maryland, Ratſey from Surinam, Wells from Bermuda, Robinſon from Rh-Iſland.

Entred outwards, Clark for Philadelphia, Sharples for Nevis, Schermerhorn for Boſton.

Cleared out, Wolf to Leeward Iſlands, Smith to Curacoa, White to South Carolina, Clark to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 10.

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Clymer with Palatines from Holland. In his Paſſage hither he met Capt. Sparks bound from Virginia to Briſtol, who ſome Days before had taken up a Long-boat with 18 Men, that had belong'd to a fine new Boſton Ship, bound from St. Chriſtopher's to London with 500 Hogſheads of Sugar, whoſe Rudder ſplitting they had no command of her, ſo that ſhe founder'd; whereupon the ſaid 18 Men forſook her, leaving a white Boy and 2 Negro Boys on board who would not come into the Boat. Capt. Sparks fearing he ſhould want Water, put half the Men on board Capt. Clymer, who meeting the next day with a Sloop bound to Boſton, put the ſaid Men into her.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Hibernia, William Glover from St. Chriſtophers.
—— Swallow, Nicholas Roach, from Cape Fear.
Ship Alexander and Ann, William Clymer, from Deal.
—— John, Thomas Smith, from Jamaica.

Entred outwards.

Sloop Elizabeth, Solomon Sears, for St. Chriſtophers.
—— Ann, David Whitney, for Barbadoes.
Brigt Charming Peggy, Morgan Donovan, for Jamaica.
Ship Freedom, James Nicholſon, for Briſtol.

Cleared out.

Sloop Sarah and Francis, Criſpin Hill, to St. Chriſtophers.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City the Week paſt.

Church	1.	Baptiſts	0.
Quakers	0.	Strangers, Whites	2.
Presbyterians	0.	Strangers, Blacks	0.

Advertiſements.

RUN away from *John Lloyd* of *Philadelphia*, a Servant Man named *Joſeph Dalloway*, middle ſized, well-ſet, dark Hair a little curl'd, about 35 Years of Age, a Blackſmith by Trade. He had on a Kerſey Coat with Breeches of the ſame, a ſtrip'd Ticken Jacket, grey Yarn Stockings, Garlix Shirt, and a coarſe Shirt, 1 Fine Hat, and the other a Felt, Leather heel'd Shoes. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards *Minnyſinks* or *Sopus* in *York* Government. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Sept. 8, 1730. *John Lloyd.*

RUN away laſt Night from Major *Butterfield* of this City, a Negroe Fellow named *Tony*, of a middle ſtature, well-ſet, 25 Years of Age, has loſt one of his little Toes. Is ſuppoſed to have taken away a black Horſe, of 14 Hands High, without any White about him, a fine Pacer, ſhod all round, branded wtih a W upon his Buttock. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro and Horſe, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Sept. 10, 1730. *John Butterfield.*

To be SOLD,

BY *Mahlon Stacy, Jonathan Wright* and *Thomas Scattergood* of *Burlington*, Executors of *Abraham Porter* lately deceaſed; a large Tract of Land in the County of *Glouceſter*, in *Weſt-Jerſey*; containing about 3000 Acres, well accommodated with a good Orchard, a Saw-Mill, and a great Quantity of Timber and Meadow Land, bounding on both Sides of *Glouceſter* River, commonly call'd *Timber-Creek*, within 12 Miles of *Philadelphia*, navigable for a large Boat up to the ſaid Mill.

Any Perſon deſirous to purchaſe the ſaid Land, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Executors above-mentioned.

Burlington, Aug. 24, 1730.

LAtely imported from *London*, by *John Le*, and are to be ſold by him at the loweſt Prices, either by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop in *Market ſtreet*, over againſt the *Presbyterian* Meeting-houſe, next Door to *William Stapler*, Tin-man, in *Philadelphia*, theſe Goods following, &c.

Silver Watches. Callicoes, divers ſorts. Sheeting Hollands, and ſeveral ſorts of Sheeting Linen: ſeveral ſorts of Diapers and Table-cloths: ſtrip'd Holland; Germantown ſtrip'd Linen; and Jack Linen of ſeveral ſorts: and ſeveral ſorts of Briſtol Shalloons, Sherloes, Cherryderries, and Seerſuckers: ſeveral ſorts of Cambrics, Mantua Silks and Graſſets: Beryllan, and plain Callimanco, Crapes and Stuffs: Men's dyed ſhammie Gloves, Women's ditto, *Lamb: Thread and Silk, Braden for Stays, Twiſt for Women: Silk Perſian, Ribbons, and double ſpaniſh Ribbons: Four Thread, double and twiſted knit Thread Stockings of ſeveral ſorts: Mens white ſhammie Gloves; ſilk Handkerchiefs, and white Silk-muſlin, and other ſorts of Handkerchiefs: Mens glaz'd and topp'd Gloves: Mens Bath-metal Shoe-buckles, and other ſorts: Masks for Women: ſeveral ſorts of Penknives, fine Ivory Caſe-knives, and other Sorts, with Pocket-knives: Plain metal Buttons for Mens Coats and Jackets: Dowlaſſes, ſeveral ſorts: Huckabags, and Ruſſia Linens; Oznaburghs: ſeveral ſorts of Looking glaſſes: Garlicks and brown Holland, Bag holland,* ditto: *ſeveral ſorts of Druggets, fine Kerſeys, ſuperfine double-mill'd Drab, ſuperfine Broad-cloths, London Shalloons, Scotch Plads: fine and coarſe Hats: Men and Womens Engliſh Shoes: Stockings, ſeveral ſorts, for Men, Women and Children, ſcarlet with Clocks; ſeveral ſorts of Caps; Womens Bonnets; ſeveral ſorts of Laces, and Stay-Tapes: ſeveral ſorts of Horn and Ivory Combs, Comb-bruſhes: ſeveral ſorts of Inkhorns; braſs Spurs Whips of ſeveral Sorts: fine Shell, and other ſorts of Snuff-boxes; ſteel Tobacco boxes; Butchers Steels with Ivory Handles, and ſteel Snuffers: Gunpowder, Shot and Flints: Bibles of a good Print, with the Concordance and claſp'd, and ſeveral other ſorts of Bibles; Common-Prayers with the new Verſion; Pocket-books and Letter-Caſes: ſeveral ſorts of checquered Linen; Flannels and Duroys: Scots-ſnuff. With ſundry ſorts of Goods not here mentioned.* To be LET by the above Perſon, two new very good Rooms, *Enquire of him and know further.* *Sept.* 10, 1730.

A Likely young Negro Woman, fit for all kind of Houſhold Buſineſs, to be diſpos'd of. Enquire of *Mary Flower*, Widow, in *Waterſtreet*, near the *Crooked Billet.*

RUn away from *William Anderſon* of *Whitemarſh*, near Juſtice *Farmer's*, a Servant Man named *Owen O Donelly*, an Iriſhman, aged about 26 Years, a broad well-ſet Man, bow-legged, a great Boaſter and Lyar, and full of Talk; when he walks, his Head leans to one ſide: black Hair but wears a white Wig: has a brown cloth Coat, a light-colour'd cloth Jacket, Shirt and Breeches of ozenbrigs, a pair of white Stockings, and a pair blue grey. He profeſſes to be a Brickmaker and a Maſon. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and gives Notice ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Fifty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *William Anderſon.*

JOHN Hyndſhaw Bookſeller and Bookbinder, at the Sign of the *Two Bibles*, who kept Shop in *Market-ſtreet* over againſt the Presbyterian Meeting-houſe, is now removed to *Second-ſtreet*, next Door to *Joſeph Noble*, Cutler; where he continues to bind any Sort of Books, and to ſell at the loweſt Prices Bibles and Teſtaments of ſeveral Sorts, Pſalters, Pſalm-books, Accompt-books, Pocket-books, Spelling-books, Primers, Horn-books, *Mather's* Young Man's Companion, The Trader's Companion; with Variety of other Books, Bills of Lading bound or unbound, Common-bonds for Money, Arbitration-bonds, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bills of Sale, Paper, Pens, Ink, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Pencils, and ſundry Sorts of Merchants Goods.

JAMES AUSTIN's *PERSIAN INK*, approved of by the propereſt Judges in *England* to be the beſt of any yet made; Sold only at the *New Printing-Office* in *Philadelphia*, at 12d *per Bottle.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.